

Table 4. Effluent and Monitoring Requirement Changes from Prior Permit

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly Limit		Maximum Daily Limit		Sample Frequency	
		2011 Permit	2016 Permit	2011 Permit	2016 Permit	2011 Permit	2016 Permit
Oil and Grease (Outfall 001A)	lbs/day	N/A	12.5	N/A	33.7	1/week	no change
TSS (Outfall 001A)	lbs/day	N/A	37.5	N/A	168	1/week	no change
Iron (Outfalls 001M and 002M)	µg/L	report	no change	report	no change	quarterly	monthly
Lead (Outfalls 001M and 002M)	µg/L	report	N/A	report	N/A	quarterly	N/A
Bottom Ash Transport Water (Outfall 001A)							
2011 Permit	Intermittent bottom ash overflow treated by Unit 2 wastewater treatment system and discharged through Outfall 001A. Regulated as a component of low volume wastewater.						
2016 Permit	There shall be no discharge of bottom ash transport water.						

5.4 Chromium

Alaska WQS at 18 AAC 70.020(11) states that the concentration of substances in water may not exceed the numeric criteria for drinking water and human health for consumption of drinking water and aquatic organisms shown in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual. Chromium VI is the most stringent form in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual. The acute aquatic life Chromium VI concentration may not exceed 16.0 µg/L and the chronic aquatic life Chromium VI concentration may not exceed 11.0 µg/L. Chromium was analyzed as total recoverable and the highest reported value was 5.9 µg/L; therefore, water quality (WQ) criteria were not exceeded in any form (total, Chromium III or VI). Because there was limited data available for the RPA (See Appendix B.4.3), this permit retains the quarterly monitoring from the prior permit for use in the next reasonable potential analysis (RPA).

5.5 Copper

Alaska WQS at 18 AAC 70.020(11) states that the concentration of substances in water may not exceed the numeric criteria for drinking water and human health for consumption of drinking water and aquatic organisms shown in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual. The acute aquatic life copper concentration (total recoverable) may not exceed 21.7 µg/L and the chronic aquatic life copper concentration (total recoverable) may not exceed 13.9 µg/L. WQ criteria for copper were not exceeded. The highest reported value was 8.6 µg/L. Because there was limited data available for the RPA (See Appendix B.4.3), this permit retains the quarterly monitoring from prior permit for use in the next RPA.

5.6 Iron

Alaska WQS at 18 AAC 70.020(11) states that the concentration of substances in water may not exceed the numeric criteria for drinking water and human health for consumption of drinking water and aquatic organisms shown in the Alaska Water Quality Criteria Manual. The chronic aquatic life iron concentration (total recoverable) may not exceed 1,000 µg/L. Iron does not have an acute aquatic life criterion. The highest reported value was 1,380 µg/L. Iron fits within the mixing zone sized for temperature and will not exceed WQ criteria at the boundary of the mixing zone. Based on the modeled dilution factor for temperature, the maximum projected receiving waterbody concentration for iron is